Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1807. [No. 2037.

Sales at Vendue.

Onevery Tuesday and Friday,

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Has received by the ship William and John, from Liverpool,

FALL GOODS.

October 24. d

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A *NEGRO MAN* from 18 to 25 years of age; for whom a liberal price will be given.

Apply to

John Gadsby.

November 19. d

TO RENT,

Possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living near Occoquan, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

October 12. d

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
50 quarter casks Lisbon
15 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
do. 4th proof Holland Gin
do. 3d proof Antigua rum
do. quality molasses
do. green copperas
do. sugar
do. hyson
do. rum
do. coffee
do. pepper
do. ground ginger
do. raisins
12 hhds. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

WINES.

TEAS.

At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

Aug. 31 d

NOTICE.

THOSE who have claims upon the estate of *William Oxley*, an insolvent debtor, are hereby required to bring in and exhibit the same to the Trustee on or before the 10th day of December next.

N. Fitzhugh.

Nov. 10.

On the 15th of December next,

I propose to make a dividend of such of the monies belonging to the estate of *W. Oxley* as of that debtors have come to my hands. The s of that estate will therefore be pleas- at day to attend at my office to receive r respective dividends.

Thomas Swann, *Trustee.*

Nov. 10 dt15D.

Freight Wanted

For the Schooner

SWAN,

Benjamin Spooner, Master; to the West-Indies; burthen 650 barrels. Apply to

E. JANNEY.

11th mo. 30th. d

Freight wanted

For Brig IZETTE,

JOHN BARNES, Master;

Burthen eighteen hundred barrels or two hundred and sixty hogsheads.

Also, for sale on board said Brig,

45,000 feet of Lumber,
New-England Rum,
Potatoes and Oars.

Apply to

William Yeaton.

November 2; d.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

Two *NEGRO MEN*, accustomed to plantation work, one other as a striker to a smith, one as cook, and one hostler. None need apply but such as can be well recommended. Apply to

John Gadsby.

November 24. d

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,

8 hhds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,

For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19. d

LANDING THIS DAY,

FROM ON BOARD THE SCHOONER

FAIR-PLAY,

AND FOR SALE,

75 hhds 15 tierces and 16 barrels of first quality Sugars.

33 hogsheads and a few tierces of retailing Molasses. Apply to

Mordecai Miller.

LANDING

From the schooner Freigher, captain Thomas, from Portland and for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle;

40,000 feet lumber,
100 bbls New England rum,
150 boxes mould candles,
100 sides soal leather,
50 quintals cod fish,
30 casks cheese,
20 boxes chocolate.

IN STORE,

5 tons St. Petersbug clean hemp,
8 bales plains,
2 do Kendal cottons,
100 doz. English sewing twine,
1500 sides red soal leather,
10 chests young hyson tea,
20 pipes Holland gin,
6 do. Bordeaux bandy,
6 hhds. New England rum,
300 boxes brown soap,
50 do. mould candles,
50 do. chocolate,
30 do. Havanna sugar,
Hogsheads and barrels retailing sugar,
Half barrel and keds beef,
30 barrels and half barrels mackerel,
2 trunks coarse and fine shoes.

November 21.

Just Received,

Per the Brig LOUISA, Captain JOHN MACNAMARA,

23 hogsheads of the first quality Muscovado Sugars—and

62 ditto second quality.

40 ditto Martinico white clayed—all of a very superior quality, stored on Col. Gilpin's wharf, in the house lately occupied by John G. Ladd.—Apply to

George Slacum.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story brick dwelling-house on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes-streets, with a good garden and stables, conveniently calculated for a small family, in a very pleasant situation. Immediate possession can be given.—Apply to

George Slacum.

ALSO,

A part of the three story brick house where the post-office is kept, with five rooms, in one of the best stands in this town. Apply as above.

November 26. dtf

☞ *Washington Society.*

THE Members of the *Alexandria Washington Society*, will please take notice that a regular stated meeting of the said Society, will be held at Gadsby's hotel, on MONDAY the 14th of this month, at twelve o'clock, A. M.—Punctual attendance is requested.

By order,

G. DENEALE, *Sec'y.*

December 7. 6t

This Day will be Landed

From on board the Brig SALLY ELIZA, *Boaz Bell, Master;*

50 hogsheads first quality St. Martin's SUGAR.

44 do. Martinique clayed—

For sale by

John Tucker.

3t

A valuable Mill Seat

For sale, the 21st instant, on the premises, about four miles from Alexandria, on the side of the turnpike road leading to Winchester, between the ford of Holmes's run and the trough hill.

THE fall of water as has been levelled by two different men, is made by one of them a little over and by the other something under thirty feet, is accommodated with four and one quarter acres of land for the buildings, &c. together with a sufficiency for the head and tail race and also for the dam.

The terms are—One fourth ready money, the remainder in equal payments of three, six, and nine months. A title will be made when all the payments are completed—This sale is authorised by a decree of the court of chancery of Virginia, and the title will be made by the subscriber in consequence thereof.

William Hartshorne,

Receiver of the effects of *John Sutton* and *John Mandeville*, under the order of the Chancellor of Virginia.

December 2. dts

Public Sale.

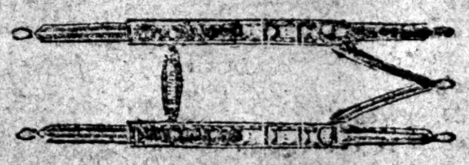
BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, will be Sold, at public auction, on Tuesday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, that very valuable and delightful SEAT, in the county of Stafford, on the Rappahannock river, about six miles below Fredericksburg, called

TRAVELLER'S REST,

The residence of the late Mr. *Tho. Garnett* The terms of sale will be one fourth of the purchase money, and so much more as shall be sufficient to defray the costs of suit and expences attending the sale, in cash; one third of the residue payable when George Garnett shall attain his age of twenty-one years, with interest from the day of sale; one other third payable when Joseph Garnett shall attain his age of twenty-one years, with like interest; one sixth, or a half of the remaining third, payable when Elizabeth W. Garnett shall attain her age of twenty-one years, or marry, with like interest; and the residue when the youngest daughter of the said Mr. Thomas Garnett deceased, shall attain her age of twenty-one years, or marry, with like interest; subject to the dower of the widow of the said Mr. Thomas Garnett, The interest on each payment to be paid annually, and no title to be made to the purchaser until the whole money is paid, the title being held as a security therefor.

Wm. Lovell, Ex'tr.

November 19. d4w.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders

FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end of Prince Street Alexandria.

N. B. The Subscriber has a complete assortment well adapted for the Winter Season, and can supply wholesale purchasers on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

Sept. 25 d6m.

DIRECTIONS.

The buttons on the back parts of the waist-band ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper strain ing and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

PUBLIC SALE.

To-Morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, will be sold on capt. Tucker's wharf,

20 hhds. of first quality SUGAR,

On a credit.

P. G. Marsteller.

Dec. 10.

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY the 24th instant, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, on a long credit,

That three story Brick House

situated on the south side of Prince-street, in the occupation of Mrs. Nickol's, between Fairfax and Water-streets. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

December 10. dts

I have received,

SOME good chewing TOBACCO, and a few boxes of genuine Havanna SEGARS

Peter Wise.

Dec. 10. 3t

The Subscribers,

BEING authorised by the Council to contract with a suitable person, for keeping the Pumps of the corporation in repair: GIVE NOTICE,

That they are ready to receive proposals.—Security will be required for any contract they enter into.

J. Swift,
J. Cohagan,
A. Hewes, } *Com'rs*

Dec. 10 3t

☞ *REMOVAL.*

A. WILLIS,

Has removed his Store to *Prince-street*, two doors below Alexander M'Kenzies, where he has on hand

A general assortment of

Groceries and Fruit as usual.

And has just received,

A quantity of Rhode-Island Cheese of an excellent quality.

Cranberries by the barrel or retail
Rhode-Island greening Apples in barrels
Sweet Cider in barrels
Muscadel Raisins in boxes or retail
Capers of an excellent quality, &c. &c.
Malaga Grapes in jars or by the lb.

December 9. 6t*

Thirty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Tuesday evening, a Negro Boy, named GABRIEL, about 19 years old—had on a blue coatee and pantaloons with oval plated buttons—he is about 5 feet high, thick set, bow leg'd, and heavy countenance, he walks stiff, which proceeds from having had the rheumatism in his ancles.—Ten Dollars will be given if taken in town—Twenty if within ten miles—and the above reward if at a greater distance.

Tunis Craven.

December 10. d

☞ All persons are forewarned from harboring him at their peril.

JOSEPH JANNEY

Has received by the late arrivals, an extensive assortment of

FALL GOODS.

10th mo. 20, d6t 3tawtf

FOR SALE OR RENT,

WATER-STREET ACADEMY.

A two-story BRICK HOUSE, pleasantly situated, and lately occupied by the Rev. *J. Foster*—Terms of sale or rent will be very moderate.

L. LEWIS.

September 30. 2aw

MR. GENERIS

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has commenced his *Practising Balls*, and will continue them as heretofore.

Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.

November 12. co

Printing in all its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

TRIAL
OF
COLONEL A. BURR.

Motion for Commitment.

Examination of Evidence.

Thursday, *October* 8

General Wilkinson in explanation of major Bruff's testimony.
(concluded)

I met major Bruff on the beach under a steep bank. I did not take him into the woods, nor had I any conversation with him of the import he has stated. We ascended the river about a mile, and were hailed from the shore. The boats landed, and I was met, I think, by three gentlemen, Mr. Augustus Chouteau, Mr. Anthony Souland and Mr. Charles Gratiot, who were introduced to me on board my barge and invited me to land and take horse to St. Louis: to which I consented, and debarking I was received by a troop consisting of 50 or 60 dragoons, commanded by captain P. Chouteau, the brother of Mr. A. Chouteau. These, I presume, were the Frenchmen who hunted us up in the woods. I mounted a horse which had been provided for me and was escorted to St. Louis. These are the facts so far as they related to the interview with major Bruff. I dined with Mr. Chouteau, but found that major Bruff had anticipated Mr. Chouteau, and had engaged every officer to dine with him I was left alone.

Mr. *Hay*. Had you those other conversations mentioned by major Bruff, in which he states you to have been ruminating about a grand project, which was to make the fortunes of all concerned? A It is impossible for me to say what conversations I had with the officers of the garrison, especially the one whom I found in command; but from the circumstances already stated, it is impossible I should have had those conversations with major Bruff mentioned by him. The major, in order to substantiate his tale, has affected an air of mystery, and his imagination has furnished the scenery—for this purpose he takes me into the woods, has us hunted up by Frenchmen, then locks a door where there was no lock, it being fastened by hooks & staples; nor was it necessary to shut it at all, as the ordinary guard at head quarters gave two sentinels for its protection. This locking of the door betrayed some concert; for I well remember that a few days ago, one of the counsel of colonel Burr (Mr. Martin) demanded of me emphatically, whether I did not recollect being locked up in a room with a gentleman and having a long conversation with him. Mr *Hay*. Did you ever select major Bruff for the purpose of making confidential communications; or state to him any thing about the prospect of making fortunes? A No, never.

Colonel *Burr*. Are you acquainted with a Mr. Bon Ami, a magistrate of New Orleans? A I have no recollection of any person of that name.

[Mr. *Wickham* called for the production of the original letter of governor Harrison to general Wilkinson, from which an extract had been read. The counsel of col. Burr contended that as an extract had been read from it, they had a right to the whole letter, as the best evidence. They were answered by the counsel for the U S. that there was not a word in the letter which had any relation to Mr Bruff except the paragraph which had been read; and that the letter was entirely private and confidential. After some further debate the *Chief Justice* declared that he felt great repugnance at the idea of producing the letter, as it was entirely private and confidential, and he was certain that neither the letter nor the extract could be evidence in the cause; but it was a rule of law, that when an extract was read, the whole paper must be read if demanded. In the present case the whole letter must be produced, or the extract be withdrawn. Mr. *Hay* remarked that gen. Wilkinson had been drawn into the production of the extract by the opinion of the court. General *Wilkinson* addressed the judge, and declared that he had produced the extract by his permission, and that without that permission he would not have produced it; that he held the letter sacredly confidential, and would go to jail rather than produce it. The *Chief Justice* directed that the extract should be withdrawn and requested that all those who took notes of the proceedings would erase every thing which had been said about the letter or the extract. Mr. *Martin* hoped that they would erase the impression from the public mind.]

Mr. *Wickham*. You have said something about dining; did you not write to major Bruff from Kaskaskias excusing yourself for not dining with him? A I cannot recollect. Mr. Wickham. Are you certain the door had no lock? A I have my clerk here who can prove that it had no lock; it was fastened by hooks and bolts after the French manner. Mr. Wickham. Do you recollect what gentlemen went down in the barge with major Bruff? A I cannot.

Mr. *Wickham*. Do you recollect whether Mr. Gratiot came with him? A I have said that Mr. Gratiot, Mr. Chouteau and Mr. Soulard met me; but whether they came with major Bruff, I cannot say. Mr. Wickham. Will you say whether you first met Mr. Chouteau and Mr. Soulard in the woods? A I have already stated the circumstance of their going out of the boat with me, and accompanying me to St. Louis.

[*To be continued*]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, *November* 7.

DEBATE

On the reference of a Memorial from sundry merchants and traders of Philadelphia, praying for a repeal of the non-importation law.

Mr J. Clay presented the memorial, which was published in the Alexandria Advertiser of the 2d Dec.

The memorial having been read, Mr *J. Clay* moved that it be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Rowan did not feel himself competent to judge on this subject; but would barely suggest to the consideration of the house, whether, after the attack on the Chesapeake, a petition of this nature should be referred. He himself had disapproved of the act of which this petition prayed a repeal; but it had been passed, and since its passage the memorable affair of the Chesapeake had taken place; and it had been said by the British government that if this act were suffered to go into operation it would be considered as a declaration of war. Under these circumstances he could not as an American vote for a reference of a memorial on this subject. Had he been entitled to a vote previous to the affair of the Chesapeake, he should have voted for a repeal of the law; but now he was opposed to considering the subject at all: they were not now in a situation to parley. And he hoped, whatever might hereafter be done, that the house would not now enter into a consideration of this subject. In rising to express this opinion, he was actuated by the same sentiments that would guide him in common life. If he had committed an injury, in fair words he would retract it; but if a threat were used, he would not. This law had caused a sensation in the cabinet of England, and whatever might be the consequence, they must now make a proper stand; even a reference of this memorial would be a degradation of their dignity.

Mr. J. Clay said, that whatever were his sentiments as to the propriety of the measure in question, yet as the memorial was couched in moderate terms, and drawn up with ability, he thought it would not be inconsistent with the dignity of congress to refer it; they did not grant the prayer of the memorial by referring it. It was proposed to be referred to the committee appointed to consider all subjects relating to commerce, and nothing could certainly be more important in relation to commerce, than the existence of the act prohibiting the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize. He believed that every man in the community who had considered the act in question, had found it deficient in all its details and perfectly nugatory in some of its provisions. He did not speak of the principle of the act, but of its deficiencies. There was a doubt under that act whether a man could import an understand or a lock; or whether he might import a silver watch, though there was no doubt but he could import a gold one; and there were other defects in its provisions of a like nature. There was such inconsistency, that it might be considered doubtful even on the ground of expediency, whether it should not be repealed.

Mr. Rhea (Ten.) was not one of those who wished for war with any nation on earth, but he should vote against the reference of this petition or any other that prayed for the same object. It had been said by the gentleman who introduced it that they did not grant its prayer by referring it. That was true; but the very reference would give color to the supposition that the house were now deliberating whether they should repeal the law or not.—It would be reported across the Atlantic, and this very reference might have its effect on the differences subsisting between the two countries. If the U. S had taken this ground, why should they now give it up? He would not consent to it. It had also been said that the act was defective and nugatory. If this meant any thing it was that it needed amendment; & if it were wished to amend it, he was ready to do it by adding other prohibitions to those it already contained. If he recollected right the memorial stated that the non-importation act bore hard on our own merchants; that might have been expected.—They had notice of its going into operation why did they after that give their orders for those articles which were prohibited by it. If, as had been stated not an ink, stand or lock or silver watch could be imported, the act could be improved or amended, without being repealed as the petitioners wished. It was stated in the memorial that the law was embarrassing to merchants and irritating to Great Britain, and would tend to prevent an arrangement of the existing difficulties These were ideas which ought to have no weight in favour of their prayer. Let Great Britain be irritated. Did she not irritate other nations? Had she shewn any forbearance towards us? It was not necessary for him to re capitulate the oppressions of that nation towards the United States, they were known to every member of the house. The U. S. had done every thing to secure peace that a nation impressed with a sense of its own dignity ought to do. Should these petitioners be indulged in their wish that the nation should depart from its dignity because they felt some inconvenience? Mr. R. believed that when the matter was fully considered, and every thing taken into view, it would appear that the United States had offered in order to an accommodation of these differences, every thing which the most liberal policy warranted; if a similar disposition had existed on the part of Britain, they would have been settled long since. Mr R concluded by hoping the House would not refer the petition, or give the world an opportunity to say they were now deliberating about the repeal of such a law.

[*Debate to be continued*]

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

Very late from Europe.

The British ship Messenger, captain Jameison, arrived at this port last evening in the remarkably short passage of 25 days from Greenock. She left there on the 10th of November, and has afforded us an opportunity of laying before the readers of the *Mercantile Advertiser* London news to the 4th of that month, from Greenock papers to the 7th—seventeen days later than any previous advices from the European continent.

Our selections which have been as extensive as our limits would allow, comprize the most striking features of the intelligence contained in these papers.

It does not appear that Mr. Munroe had left England. His furniture, plate and other equipage were sent off on the 18th October to the London docks; and the Statira frigate, captain Bromley, having dropped down from Spithead to Lymington on the 20th to take on board Mr. George H. Rose, appointed on an extraordinary mission to the United States, it was expected Mr. Munroe would take his departure on board the same vessel. She would sail with the first fair wind.

The Diana frigate had arrived at Portsmouth from La Vera Cruiz with 800,000l. sterling in dollars.

Captain Jameison informs us all apprehensions of a war with the United States and Great Britain had subsided.

The London courier of the 19th October, contains a proclamation of the king of England for recalling and prohibiting seamen (British subjects) from serving foreign princes and powers. The proclamation also forbids the commanders of the British ships of war from searching ships of war belonging to any nation or nations in peace and amity with Great Britain.

London, *October* 24.

The Hamburgh papers state that the electorate of Hanover has been added to the kingdom of Westphalia.

Pichon, the French consul general to the American states, has been broken by a decree of Bonaparte, of the 7th inst. for malversation.

King Louis has, by a decree, divided the forests in Holland into districts, for the preservation of game, to each of which a captain and a lieutenant are appointed.

The value of British merchandize confiscated by the French in Leghorn & other parts of Tuscany, is said to amount to ten millions of dollars.

A letter from Gottenburgh, of the 8th which reached us on Saturday, states, that the Danish government had issued letters of marque and reprisal against the ships of this country; and that a considerable number of privateers were fitting out at Holstein, Sleswick, &c. It is added, that 14 privateers would be ready to sail from Bergen (Norway) during the present month.

The Gazette of Venice of the 1st October contains, under the head of Corfu, Sept. 1, a decree of Napolean for the provisional organization of the government of the Seven Islands. The Septinsular Republic is to make part of the French empire; the inhabitants are subjects of the emperor of France; the arms and standards of the empire to be common to them. Freedom of worship is to be allowed, and the Greek religion is to be the established one. The tribunals of justice, and the functions of the senate are to continue as before; but the decrees of the latter, in order to be valid, must be sanctioned by the governor general in the name of the emperor.

Sir John Borlase Warren has received his final instructions for his conduct as successor to admiral Berkeley, and will leave England immediately, to assume the command of the squadron upon the north American station.

In the French papers is an article from Bayonne, stating, that the Prince Regent, his son, and the whole court, had sailed for the Brazils, with 18 ships of the line. The same intelligence is reported in a Bordeaux paper, with the addition, that the French and Spanish ambassadors had quitted Lisbon; and that the army of observation, collected at Bayonne, was on its march for Portugal.

The Dutch papers arrived, were accompanied by private advices, containing a circular addressed from the American consulate at Amsterdam, to the merchants of that city, of which the following is a copy:

"I have to request that you would hasten the departure of any American vessels which may be to your address with all expedition.

(Signed)

"S. BOURNE,

"American Consulate."

"*Amsterdam, 15th Oct.* 1807.

The instructions upon which the consulate acted, were transmitted by general Armstrong, the American ambassador at Paris. The avowed reason for the measure is, that as the emperor of the French is determined to act upon the decree of the 21st November with the utmost rigor, it may naturally be expected that the British will retaliate, and order the capture of all American vessels coming from or going to ports under the influence of the French. Altho' this is the avowed cause, the more probable one is generally understood to be an apprehension of the French. Bonaparte, it is stated, had labored to promote a rupture between the British and American governments; and failing in that, he has threatened America with hostilities.

October 31.

Admiral Gambier, in the prince of Wales, with 14 sail of the line, arrived yesterday at Yarmouth; all the troops, ships and stores, we believe have also arrived.

November 1.

In consequence of previous intimation from the king of France, Louis XVIIIth, to the Swedish ambassador, that it was his intention to come to England, the Swedish vice consul was sent to Yarmouth, to await his arrival, and afford him every facility and assistance for which he might have occasion. As soon as the Freya arrived in the roads, the vice consul attempted to go on board but was prevented by the collector of the customs, who informed him, that he had orders *not to suffer any person to land from the frigate*, or allow any communication between her and the shore, except with the custom house. The collector immediately went on board the Freya, when signals were arranged for obtaining supplies of provisions, and any other necessary accommodations. The above particulars were transmitted to the Swedish ambassador, by the captain of the frigate, and by the vice consul also. The intelligence transpired at the stock exchange to-

...ls the close of the market, and the ... rose nearly 3-8ths per cent. the spe... ...tors considering what had occurred as ... decisive symptom of a pacific disposition on the part of the administration! It was also said, that no application from Louis XVIII for liberty to reside in this country, had been directly addressed to our government, who are willing to give him an asylum as a private individual, though not to receive him in the capacity of king of France.

At the court at the queen's palace, the 28th of Oct. 1807, present the king's most excellent majesty in council.

It is this day ordered, by his majesty in council, that the parliament, which stands prorogued to Tuesday the 10th day of November next, be further prorogued to Thursday the 17th day of December next. *London Gaz.*

A Gottenburgh mail arrived on Saturday. The accounts from Russia would induce us to believe that she is making every effort to increase the number of her troops. Upwards of 70,000 of the Russian militia have been incorporated with the regulars, so that the whole of the army, at present falls little, if at all, short of 200,000 effective men. The French influence, or rather insolence, predominate at the court of St. Petersburgh.—Savary carries every thing with as high a hand as if he had entered the Russian capital in consequence of a capitulation. It is said, that at the period the British vessels were quitting Cronstadt under the alarm of detention, the Russian government would have published a notification calculated to remove all apprehension of the kind, but was prevented by the fear of giving offence to the representative of Bonaparte. Austria has contradicted the report of her being about to reduce her military force. But there does not appear to be any likelihood of a renewal of war upon the continent.

November 3.

We have heard it rumored, that government are about to declare war not only against the Danes, but also against Tuscany, Ragusa, Naples, Seven Islands, and all other states and parts in possession of France or her allies, in the Adriatic and Mediterranean Seas.—*Star.*

We are apprehensive, that several of the ships and transports belonging to the Baltic expedition, have received considerable damage. Two ships, we are sorry to state, are known to have been lost. The loss of one of them (the Endeavour transport) we stated yesterday: the name of the other we have not learnt: it was the staff ship of the 2d light battalion of the King's German legion. Several meritorious officers have been lost, and with them Captain Inglis, the paymaster, an officer of great promise, and much esteemed by his companions in arms. It appears by our Yarmouth letters received this morning, that pieces of wreck and dead bodies are floating about on that part of the coast. Accounts have been received in town, that many of the transports, instead of pursuing their destination, made for whatever ports they could reach. It will therefore be some time before we learn the fate of the different vessels.

The Fervent gun vessel, with a large convoy from Portugal, arrived yesterday at Portsmouth. They sailed 18 days ago, and have brought home the greater part of the British merchants and families. The quantity of wine brought home in this fleet is estimated at two thousand pipes.—The Narcissus frigate, with a fleet under convoy, from Oporto, which place she left on the 15th, parted from the above convoy on the 30th last, off the Lizard, with the vessels for Bristol, &c.

Russia has unequivocally refused to enter into any negociation with this country for a renewal of the treaty of commerce. Letters from Petersburgh of the 6th of the last month, assert that our ambassador had directed Sir Stephen Sharpe to inform the British merchants, that he had invited the Russian government to enter into a negociation for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce, to which invitation the minister Romanzow had replied, "that he must decline *under the existing circumstances*, entering into any negociation." As a treaty of commerce would at least be as beneficial to Russia as to this country, the balance of trade being in her favor, her refusal cannot but be considered as a symptom of an unfriendly disposition towards us.

STOCKS

This day at one o'clock.

Consols	63½
Omnium	¼ prem.

The latest accounts from Lisbon are not of more recent date than the 10th ult. The following is a copy of a letter brought by the Lina a Portuguese vessel, which left Lisbon on the 11th and is now off Dover,

LISBON, *October* 10.

"We have been disappointed of the arrival of the packet; the departure of the convoy is ... difficulty postponed to the 16th instant, ... will accompany it, leaving the Ce... ...ig at the orders of lord Strangford, ... given to remain in the neighbourhood. The Portuguese squadron in the Me... ... has been sent for, and is arrived. ... of the line are ready. The prince of Beira, a child nine years of age, is said to be about to embark for the Brazils. It is doubted whether his father the prince regent will go. The Portuguese ministry are anxious for the British to go off. We have no advice of the French having begun their march from Bayonne."

Other letters from Lisbon of the same date mention in positive terms, that the royal family were all prepared, and would cetainly quit Lisbon immediately on the French troops setting foot on the Portuguese territory.

The letters from Oporto, of the 15th mention the receipt of advices there, that the royal family actually embarked for the Brazils on the 12th—this information is doubted; it is supposed to relate to the embarkation of the prince of Beira.

The fleet which is arrived from Oporto consists of 48 vessels.

LONDON Sept. 5.

We understand that government has resolved to send a force of 10,000 men by the first ships for India. The spirit of mutiny that has appeared in some of the native troops in the neighbourhood of Vellore has rendered this measure necessary. Need we add that some inquiry into the cause of the discontent that prevails among these corps seems indispensibly requisite. If we are not misinformed, some of them had required to wear leather caps made of hog skin. We might with as much reason expect that a regiment of Jews could be brought to live upon hog's flesh, as that certain casts of the Indians should submit to what, in their estimation, would amount to such a degree of pollution.

A letter from a respectable house in Lisbon dated the 7th September, says—"The return of the courier who was sent to Paris with the answer of our government to the demands of France, is most anxiously looked for, as it is expected he will be the bearer of the ultimatum of Bonaparte. Ministers expect he will be here about the 16th instant, by which time ten sail of the line, and 13 or 14 frigates, will be ready to put to sea. The greatest activity pervades every department of the administration, as little doubt remains that the court will be obliged to remove to the Brazils. Don J. Almeida, formerly ambassador to Great-Britain, is going to London, as envoy extraordinary.

KIEL, *Sept.* 23.

The contents of the capitulation of Copenhagen but too well explain the necessity of that event.—When the world considers what that city has suffered, what the brave garrison has performed and endured, and to what extent of the privations they labored, [illegible] can no longer be surprised at the surrender of a city almost in ruins. But we [illegible]e or[illegible] here that the instructions sent [illegible], accustomed government for that purpose, fell little as a stri[illegible] of the English. But it is no less [illegible]atler. [illegible]kable than true, that the capitulation [illegible]ell re[illegible]s objects of a political nature, ma[illegible] inconsistent with the present situation of o[illegible] affairs with the system of our court, and the limited powers of a military commander.

BANKS OF THE MAIN. *Sept.* 12.

The public papers contain the following articles from Riga.—

"The Russian troops, who, after the conclusion of peace, were to return into the interior, have received orders to halt, and are now ordered to march to the coast of the Baltic: the whole extent of which is threatened by the English."

NORFOLK December 4.

An occurrence of yesterday has excited some interest, arising from the recollection of a recent circumstance; we shall state to our readers the particulars of the occurrence of yesterday, as they have been related to us, and as we believe to be correct.

A French seaman, belonging to the French ship *L'Impeteux*, the ship that was destroyed by the British on this coast, had some time since entered at Baltimore on board one of the gun boats in the service of the United States. Yesterday he deserted and got on board the tender of the French ship *L'Patriot*, declaring his wish to return into the service of his country. The officer commanding the gun boat discovered, and demanded the seaman, who the French officer refused to deliver him. Some discussion was had, when the American officer departed, under an expectation, or a promise that the man should not be removed until the affair could be represented to commodore Decatur. While the officer was on board the Chesapeake waiting the orders of commodore Decatur, and for a letter which he was then writing to the French commander, the Patriot's boat passed with the seaman in question on board, upon which orders were issued by the commodore, to man one of the Chesapeake's boats, and pursue the French boat, with orders to his officer to endeavor to prevail on the French officer to return and come alongside the Chesapeake, but to bring the deserter back at all events. Upon the boat's getting alongside some altercation ensued, partly, we understand, by accident, and without design to injure or offend.

The French officer, we understand agreed to return to the Chesapeake. Afterwards some correspondence took place between commodore Decatur and the commander of the Patriot, the contents of which we are not informed of. We understand that both officers adhered, the one in refusing, and the other insisting, the result however is, that the man was taken and carried onboard the Chesapeake, where he now remains until the pleasure of government shall be known.

Such is a concise state of facts, as relate to this unpleasant business, upon which we mean to offer no remarks, except to repeat what we have done upon another occasion, that the employment of foreign seamen, particularly deserters, will generally be productive of mischief; and it is to be lamented that the officers commanding, are not invested by government with power to act according to the justice of the case, when they are satisfied.

Accounts of this affair went off by the mail to the navy department, and the French minister.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11.

The general assembly of Virginia commenced its session on Monday last, the 7th inst. The number of members who assembled were no less than 150 delegates, and 13 senators, so that both houses formed quorums, and proceeded to the choice of officers.

In the senate all the former officers were re-elected: but in the house of delegates three gentlemen were nominated as proper persons to fill the office of speaker; gen. *Peter Johnson* who has served in that capacity for several sessions heretofore, *Hugh Nelson* of Albemarle and *James Semple* of Williamsburg.

On the first, second and third ballots no decision took place; neither of the candidates having a majority of the whole number. On the third ballots the votes were

For Nelson,	68
For Johnston,	59
For Semple,	31

Mr. Semple was then withdrawn; and the fourth ballot decided the election in favor of Mr. *Nelson* by ninety one votes to sixty-seven.

The other officers of the house were all re-elected.

The following is extracted from a letter received by a merchant of this city, by the Calypso:

Bordeaux, Oct 15. 1807, 10 *o'clock*, P. M.

"William Lee, Esq. American consul in this city, has received a letter from gen. Armstrong, desiring him to advise all masters of vessels to quit this port in as short a time as possible. The like advice, it is said, has been given to the consuls at the other sea-ports. *Bonaparte will have no neutrals*—Americans will have to fight for or against him." [*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

[Captain Burke, of the Calypso, who was the bearer of the above letter, heard nothing at Bordeaux of the intelligence it contains, and believes it to be at least premature.]

FRIEND SNOWDEN,

THERE is a paragraph in thy paper of yesterday, called the PROTEST of *Joseph Smith*, which appears to have been intended as an impeachment of my integrity. I can with truth deny the accusation, and may complain with propriety of the manner in which it is made. It is true, that I purchased a few articles of merchandize in the course of trade from Mr. Smith: but it is not true that I did so with a view to the failure which happened with Mr Smith, the circumstances of our firm were supposed by ourselves and others to be good; and Mr Smith had so fair an opinion of our credit and mercantile conduct, that he repeatedly pressed me to purchase on an easy credit all the dry goods which he had on hand; but I took from him only such articles as would answer my particular objects in trade at that time. Our firm had not then the most distant expectation of a partial or total failure; but finding sometime afterwards that by reason of an unexpected coincidence of circumstances, we could not continue to take up our paper as it fell due without making sacrifices which would be ultimately injurious to our creditors and selves, we determined, in pursuance of the advice of judicious friends, to postpone the regular payment of our paper, until we could discharge the demands of all without injury to any.—This conduct, which we conceived the most equitable and advantageous, hath drawn upon us the severe reproaches of Mr. Smith, who, having very little charity towards us, himself, wishes to do us injury in the opinion of the world, upon the slightest grounds of presumption.—The christian spirit of my accuser should have taught him to have placed the most favorable construction on a transaction which wore no positive marks of fraudulent intention: and both decency and politeness should have instructed him to withhold publicity from an untounded and injurious accusation.

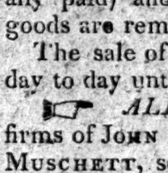
Thy Friend.

Jonathan Scholfield.

Dec. 11. tf

Public Sale.

TO-MORROW, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on Ramsay's wharf,



The Schooner

ELIZA,

Burthen thirty-seven tons.—Terms of sale *cash*.

P. G. Marsteller.

December 11.

Public Sale.

TO-MORROW at 11 o'clock, will be sold on Irvins wharf on a credit of 60 days.

111 Hhds. 4th proof Jam. RUM.
2 Pipes L. P. Teneriffe WINE.
500 Bushels ground allum Salt.

P. G. Marsteller.

Dec. 11

Ten Thousand Dollars worth

OF GOODS FOR SALE.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the first day of next February, in the town of DUMFRIES, at the store-house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES MUSCHETT, deceased:

About 10,000 dollars worth of GOODS tolerably well assorted. The said goods will be laid off and sold in parcels of from forty to one hundred dollars amount in each parcel.

A credit of nine months will be given on one half of the purchase and fifteen months on the ballance, the purchaser to give bond (to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid) and approved security before the goods are removed.

The sale of said goods will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.

☞ *ALL PERSONS* indebted to the firms of JOHN M. MUSCHETT and Co. JAMES MUSCHETT, senior, and Co. and JOHN and CHARLES MUSCHETT and Co. are heredy notified and requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts and pay off the same to the subscriber, who is fully authorised and empowered by JOHN M. MUSCHETT, the surviving partner in the aforesaid firms, to settle and receive all such debts; otherwise I shall be under the necessity of bringing suits against every person owing any thing to said firms immediately, who fails to comply with the foregoing request.

All those who have claims against said firms will please to forward them to me as soon as convenient.

John Linton,
Attorney in fact for JOHN M. MUSCHETT.

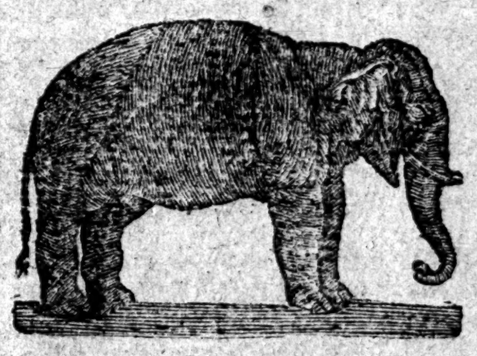
Dumfries, Dec. 9, [11] dts.

Ten Dollars *Reward.*

LAST Thursday was stolen or taken out of the British minister's entry a new drab colored Surtout, with buttons of the same cloth, and silk lining in the sleeves. Any body that brings the said surtout to the British minister's house, will receive the above mentioned reward.

Washington City, December 11. d2w

NOW OR NEVER.



THE ELEPHANT,

Will be Exhibited two days only, Friday and Saturday the 11th and 12th inst.

At the corner house opposite John Hodgkin's TAVERN.

Those that wish to gratify their curiosity by seeing this wonderful work of nature, will do well by calling previous to the time, as she positively will be removed the next morning.

☞ Time of Exhibition from 8 o'clock in the morning till 8 at night.

*** Admittance, 25 Cents, Children 12½ cents.

December 10. 3t

TO LET,

THE House and Lot, at present occupied by Mr. DANIEL M'LEOD Painter, next door to Paton and Butchers hard ware store on King-street. Equal to any stand in Alexandria, for a Grocery or Dry Goods, with convenient accommodations for a Family.

Inquire of

Joseph Smith.

Nov. 5. co3tlaw

☞ A PROTEST.

ON Friday last the 4th instant, *Jonathan and Mahlon Schoifield* of this place, suffered their note due me for $248 $\frac{79}{100}$ to be protested, which was for goods purchased the 30th of July last, by Jonathan, who was very anxious to purchase all I had on hand at that time, which I refused. This transaction took place, I think four or five weeks before they called on their creditors; no doubt can remain but their situation as well as Jonathan's intention was known at that time. I leave it to the world to say how such conduct can be reconciled with common honesty.

I have several more protested notes with endorsers, whose names I forbear to mention at present, which I mean to offer at auction at the coffee house, on the 1st day of January next, if they are not paid, of which notice will be given.

Joseph Smith.

December 10.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO LAD, about eighteen years of age, a complete house servant.

Apply to the Printer.

December 8. d

Edward Lee,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Alexandria,

THAT HE HAS AGAIN COMMENCED

The *Loaf Bread Baking*, at his former stand on Royal-street.

December 9. 3t

☞ Table Beer

THE Lovers of this wholesome Beverage to Victuals, may have it *fresh* and *good*, at *four pence halfpenny per quart*, by applying at the store of

Thomas Cruse,

Opposite the Alexandria Bank.

ALSO,

Ale at twelve and half cents, and Sweet Cider.

December 8. d3w

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th day of December next, will be offered for sale, on the premises

A N elegant *SQUARE OF GROUND*, situate adjoining the Spring Garden and handsomely enclosed. The terms of sale will be one third in four months, one third in eight months, and the remaining third in 12 months.

Beale Howard.

November 19. eots

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Fairfax, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, on the 15th day of January next, on the premises—

Two tracts of Land, with the appurtenances, containing together about sixteen hundred and seventy acres, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum of about two hundred pounds;—which said tracts are situated in the county of Fairfax, and are parts of what is commonly called the *Ravensworth Tract of Land.*—One of these tracts is in the possession of Augustine J. Smith, Esq. and is the tract on which he at present resides—the other is in the possession of Doctor Henry Rose.

The lands will be sold in lots which will be designated on the day of sale, and the sum to be then raised will also be precisely stated. The meeting of the Commissioners will be at the upper Turnpike Gate upon the turnpike road, about 12 o'clock on the day of sale.

Wm. Payne,
Wm. Deneale,
Geo. Summers,
Thomson Mason,
Rich'd. M. Scott.

Dec. 8. dts

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS;

HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality
1½ ton assorted Patent Shot,
30 half chests & boxes
Imperial, Young Hyson, & Hyson-skin, } *TEAS*
5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,
40 bls. Rye Whiskey,
15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,
70 lb. Nutmegs,
50 dozen London Mustard,
5 casks London refined Salt-petre,
15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,
30 boxes Soap,
25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,
45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
5 cwt. Zante Currants,
Raisins in boxes and casks,
Pearl and hulled Barley,
A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 26 d

Joseph H. Mandeville,

KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,

Has for Sale,

Muscovad SUGAR in hhds. and bls. various qualities
Loaf and Lump do. in bbls.
200 barrels inspected HERRINGS
COFFEE in bags
MOLASSES in hhds.
Imperial, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong } TEAS
Port, Madeira, Claret, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga } WINES
Cogniac and Spanish Brandy
Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island and New-England } RUM
Rye Whiskey in barrels
Cherry Bounce in do.
Salt, coarse and fine
Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap, Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice, Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havanna Honey.

ALSO,

A constant supply of nice Flour for family use.

October 27. d

FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the twenty-second of December next, WILL BE SOLD at public sale, on the premises, that pleasant seat—

PROSPECT HILL,

he late residence of *John Gibson*, esq. deceased. Containing about one hundred and seventy acres of LAND; the greater part under good inclosures, with a large, handsome, and commodious dwelling-house, and every necessary outhouse in good order—convenient and well finished stables—a young apple orchard of choice fruit beginning to bear—an excellent garden—and a well of fine water.

This place is situated near Dumfries—is very healthy—and commands a delightful prospect of the Potomac.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any gentleman wishing to purchase, will view the premises,

The terms of sale will be *six months credit*, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Immediate possession will be given.

John Spence,
James Reid,
Executors of John Gibson.

Dumfries, Nov. 16. eots

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

GRAND LOTTERY,

BALTIMORE.

AUTHORISED by the general assembly of the state of Maryland, the scheme of which is the most brilliant ever offered to the citizens of the U. S. containing besides a large number of other good prizes,

1 prize of	30,000	dollars.
1 do. of	15,000	
2 do. of	10,000	
2 do. of	5,000	
8 do. of	1,500	
7 do. of	1,000	

Not two blanks to a prize, and the lowest prize is twelve dollars. The scheme contains only 21,500 tickets; 10,000 of which are actually sold to a company of gentlemen, in N. York, to whom the Managers have obligated themselves to commence the drawing in the city of Baltimore, *On THURSDAY the 31st day of DECEMBER next*, and to draw 500 tickets per day.

Tickets and Shares are now selling in a variety of numbers and very rapidly, at *TEN DOLLARS and a HALF* each, for a short time at

G. & R. WAITE'S

Truly Fortunate LOTTERY-OFFICE, corner of MARKET and CHARLES-STREETS,

BALTIMORE.

The grandeur of the scheme of the above Lottery, together with an assurance from the Managers that it will positively commence drawing on the 31st day of December next, have been a sufficient inducement for the subscribers to come to the city of Baltimore for the express purpose of facilitating the sale of the tickets.

G. and R. Waite

☞ One of the above firm will personally attend the drawing daily, to take down the numbers correctly, as will also one of their clerks.

The next New York *Lottery* will not commence drawing till April next—tickets of which lottery may be had at Waite's offices, No. 64 and No. 38, Maiden Lane New-York.

☞ Distant adventurers, accompanying their orders with bank notes of any description to either of Waites offices, in New-York or Baltimore, may have Tickets and Shares forwarded to any amount with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest advice sent them of their success. All prizes sold by G. and R. Waite, will be paid by them.

†‡† Tickets in the above lottery are to be had at J. MARCH's book-store, George-Town, where the prize list will be regularly received.

ROBERT GRAY,

Bookseller, in King-street Alexandria:

Has just received for sale, a large supply of *FAMILY BIBLES.*

Cash given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags. *Apply as above.*

BALTIMORE

Rolling and Slitting-Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from the manufactory a complete supply of 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20 penny Hoop Iron suitable for cut nails—Also, Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufactured from iron of the best quality and executed in the neatest manner, which they sell at Philadelphia prices for cash, or on the usual credit for acceptances in Baltimore. They also execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the neatest manner at very short notice.

Andrew & Thomas Ellicott.

Baltimore, Oct. 31. [Nov. 5] eo19t

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers, of George-Town, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the orphan's court of Washington county, in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *George Lee*, Esq. late of Washington county aforesaid, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 26th day of April next, they may by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands the 26th day of October, 1807.

NICHOLAS LINGAN,
JNO. R. MAGRUDER, jun. } Ex'rs.

All those indebted to the estate are desired to make payment without delay.

N. L.
J. R. M. jun. } Ex'rs.

October 28. [Nov. 26] 2aw3w*

To Parents, Guardians, & Teachers.

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

ALEXANDRIA,

MAVOR'S

UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK,

Accompanied by a progressive series of Easy and Familiar Lessons.

Intended as an Introduction to the first Elements of the English Language.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of initiatory books for children in the Nursery, which have been written within a few years by persons of distinguished abilities we are acquainted with their names, it must still be allowed that there has not appeared one introduction to [illegible] for the general use of schools, that rises above [illegible] of the vulgar, though popular compilations of Dilworth and Fenning. The superstructure has about tended to with sedulous care; and writers of the [illegible]nce have contributed to rear the fabric of [illegible]ile the foundation has almost invariably been [illegible] to be laid, by the most tasteless and ignorant [illegible] consequence has frequently been, as might be [illegible] from such a procedure: the taste has been v[illegible] at the very commencement; and it has often proved more difficult to remove error, than it would have cost pains to plant originally the principles of truth.

For the neglect we have alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a Spelling Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice, has ever been a task delegated to the most honorable hands; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning in the nascent mind, is an employment that cannot be disgraceful to the most illustrious talents. Bishop Lowth wrote an excellent English grammar, and several men of rank in literature have benefitted the public by similar productions; yet it is in vain that grammars are written, if no one has learned to read: it is in vain that the sublimest discoveries are made in any art or science, if the generality of the world are precluded from profiting by them, for want of previous instruction in the first principles with which they are connected.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced of the falsidity of his inferences and the justice of his remarks, in whatever light his present undertaking may be regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appear to those who, perhaps, have no higher pretensions than himself, he cannot think that labor dishonorable, which is so manifestly beneficial to the rising generation; nor has he any reason to fear, but that the candid and judicious will appreciate his motives and his production as they deserve. Our sentiments and our conduct are more influenced by early impressions than many seem willing to allow. The stream will always flow tinctured with the nature of its source. A just maxim, a humane principle, a germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be permanent to the last. The first books we read can never be forgotten, nor the principles they inculcate, eradicated. Hence, in the prosecution of this work, care has been taken to make every lesson or essay, as far as the nature and intention of the plan would allow, tend to some useful purpose of information or instruction. Even in the more easy progressive lessons, where sense was limited to a single syllable, it is hoped something will be found to please and to improve, nor will this be thought difficult. To tread in the steps of a Barbault, a Jauffret, an Edgeworth, a Trimmer, a Berquin, and to accommodate their labors to the benevolent design in hand, only acquired a little taste and judgment, which any person conversant with education and books ought to possess.

In short, the Editor feels inclined to believe, that this manual for early youth will be found much better adapted for the purpose than any that has preceded it; and in consequence he anticipates the kind patronage of Teachers in general. It probably will tend to facilitate their labour, by furnishing subjects more agreeable to the pupil, than the dry insanity of most books of the kind; and it cannot fail to redound to their credit also, by giving youth an opportunity of gaining as much general knowledge as could be crowded within the limits prescribed.

Indeed it was a remark of the publisher, (to whom British youth are under singular obligations for furnishing them with many valuable opportunities of improvement) when he earnestly pressed this work on the Editor's attention "That a Spelling Book frequently constitutes the whole library of a poor child, unless when charity puts a bible into his hands, & it consequently ought to contain as great a variety of useful matter as the price will permit." The compilation has been formed strictly on this principle.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, on the 21st November. 1807,

Ordered,

That the Stockholders on the additional shares do make a fifth payment to the Treasurer of the Company of *Ten Dollars* on each share by them respectively subscribed, on or before the 25th day of December next.

Notice is also given,

That the Directors will meet at Gadsby's hotel, in the town of Alexandria, on the 15th of December next, to receive proposals for making two miles of the Little River Turnpike Road, in the course of the ensuing year.

Jonah Thompson,
Treasurer.

November 24. 3taw20thDec

A Valuable Ferry for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale the valuable FERRY in Prince George's county, opposite to the town of Alexandria, together with about fifty acres of Land in a high state of cultivation, about eight or ten acres of which are in timothy and more could be converted into meadow at a small expence—on which there is also a valuable fishing landing. The purchaser may be accommodated with boats and hands for conducting the ferry advantage. There are on the premises, a handsome and commodious House well calculated for a tavern, with convenient out buildings, viz. a barn, corn house, stables, &c.—For terms apply to

Walter D. Addison,
& Joseph Thomas.

Nov. 3. 2aw

A French and English Gazette.

To Amateurs of the French Language.

WE are authorised to announce to the Public, and more especially to American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom this new establishment is adapted) that *L'Oracle*, a French and English Gazette, printed three times a week, in Charleston, South-Carolina, will be published daily on the first of January, 1808, in the city of New-York.

A book of subscription is opened at this Office and at Mr. *Gadsby's* Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay *Nine Dollars* per annum and only *Eight Dollars*, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very beneficial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. *Negrin*, who is on his way from here to New-York, forming his correspondence.

November 28.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto;
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flour, indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

ALMANACS for 1808

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Cottom and Stewart.

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